

FBI ANNUAL REPORT | 1969

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year



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1969

FBI ANNUAL REPORT



INTRODUCTION

During the 1969 fiscal year, our Nation suffered grave and often unparalleled threats to its freedom and internal security. From without, forces antagonistic to a free government sought through espionage and other clandestine-type activities to weaken the United States and its contribution to the defenses of the Free World. From within, shocking excesses of criminal activity — organized and otherwise — and violent attempts to subvert democratic processes and promote racial discord lacerated our society. Destructive acts of senseless rebellion by increasing numbers of our youth and widespread contempt for properly constituted authority greatly supported the causes of lawlessness and subversion throughout the country.



To those sworn to uphold the law and maintain public order, the challenges of the past year were many and profound. Already overtaxed, law enforcement agencies at all levels of government were burdened with new and increasingly complex responsibilities in a rapidly changing society. To the men and women of the FBI, the year demanded the fullest measure of dedication and professional competence. No less was given. With unstinting devotion to the highest ideals of justice and public trust, they effectively carried out the Bureau's heavy investigative and service responsibilities.

The following report of FBI activities during the 1969 fiscal year is more than an informative record of outstanding accomplishments — it is a high tribute to the many dedicated employees who faithfully serve the FBI and their Nation. In this spirit, my report is commended to the American people.

J. Edgar Hoover
DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



Criminal Investigations

COMBATING CRIME

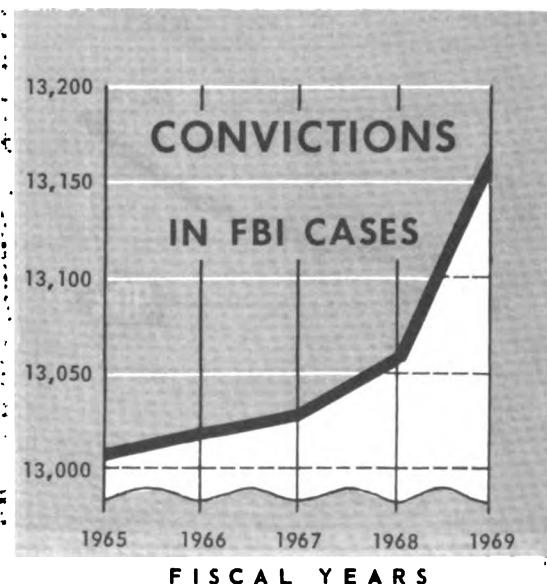
ous crime in the United States throughout this decade at a rate many times our population growth, the FBI, like law enforcement at all levels of government, faced unprecedented challenges during the 1969 fiscal year. In surmounting these challenges, FBI employees demonstrated anew the dedication and efficiency which the people have come to expect of this

agency. During any previous fiscal period, FBI investigations accounted for \$345,832,583 in arrests, and recoveries — an increase of \$1,400 over last year's record figure. This amounted to an average return of \$1.57 per dollar appropriated for FBI operations during the year. Convictions arising from FBI investigations numbered 13,166 with a resulting imposition of 47,380 years. Of those brought to trial in cases investigated by the FBI, 63 percent were convicted and 85.5 percent resulted in guilty pleas.

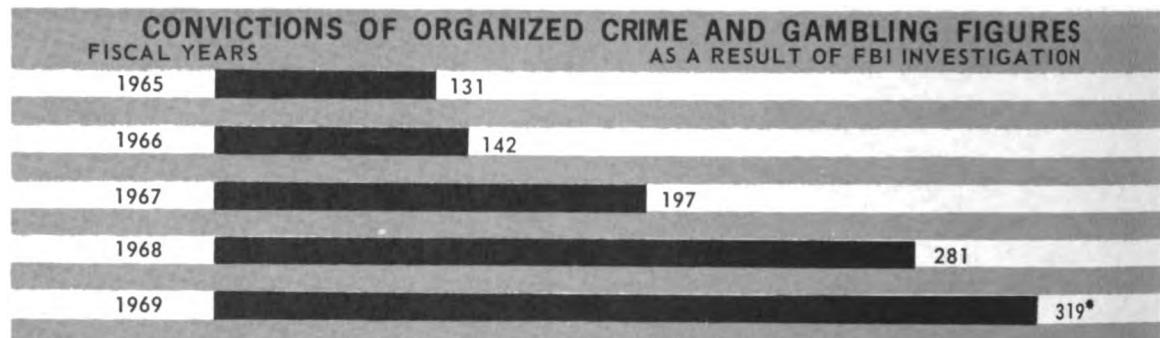
Major achievements by the FBI in the field of investigations included the location of 1,363 fugitives, of whom 18 were on the FBI's "Most Wanted Fugitives" list. This total represented a 36 percent increase over the 1,881 fugitives located during the previous year. In addition, the recovery of 2,220 stolen motor vehicles during FBI investigations surpassed the agency's total and marked the fourteenth consecutive year of record achievements in this field. During the 1969 fiscal year, 5,131 FBI fugitives were apprehended, including four "Top Ten" felons,

who were apprehended and money and merchandise valued at \$35,944,902 were recovered in Bureau cases through the willing cooperation of FBI confidential informants.

Indicative of the Bureau's increasing investigative responsibilities in the civil rights field was a 14 percent increase in these cases over the number handled during the previous fiscal period.

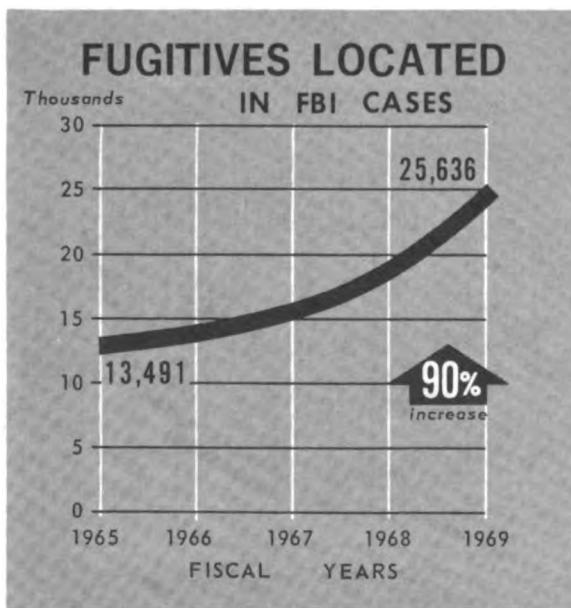


In concert with our Government's all-out drive against organized crime, the FBI continued to strike hard at those elements controlling underworld power. During the 1969 fiscal year, more



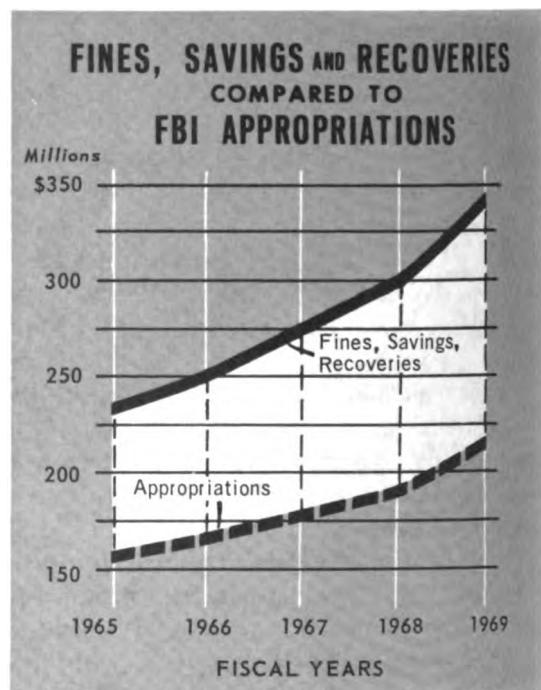
*MORE THAN 800 OTHERS WERE AWAITING PROSECUTION 7-1-69.

than 300 hoodlum, gambling, and vice figures were convicted on Federal charges within the FBI's jurisdiction and over 800 awaited prosecution at the year's end. Acting upon the more than 300,000 items of criminal intelligence information furnished by the FBI, other law enforcement agencies arrested more than 4,300 such individuals during the year.



Organized Crime

The fiscal year witnessed further intensification of the FBI's campaign against organized crime — including the assignment of approximately 400 additional Special Agents to investi-



gative and intelligence coverage of La Cosa Nostra and other societies of professional hoodlums and racketeers.

During the year, more than 300 hoodlum, gambling, and vice figures were convicted of violating Federal laws within the FBI's jurisdiction; and, as the year ended, some 800 other members of the organized underworld were awaiting prosecutive action on Federal charges in FBI cases. Among the major racketeers awaiting trial or faced with prison terms were the following top-ranking La Cosa Nostra bosses:

Russell Bufalino, Pennsylvania-based or-

ganized crime chieftain who was arrested by FBI Agents on December 5, 1968. Bufalino and two associates stood charged with conspiring to transport more than \$23,000 worth of stolen television sets across state lines.

John P. "Jackie" Cerone, heir-apparent to La Cosa Nostra leadership in Chicago who was arrested by FBI Agents on February 7, 1969, on a Federal indictment charging him and two others with interstate gambling activities.

Samuel Rizzo DeCavalcante, head of a Cosa Nostra "family" headquartered in New Jersey, who was awaiting trial as the fiscal year ended on a charge of conspiring to extort money from a group of professional gamblers.

Stefano Magaddino, Buffalo-based member of La Cosa Nostra's ruling "Commission," who was arrested by FBI Agents on November 26, 1968, on charges involving the operation of an interstate gambling ring. Also arrested were eight of Magaddino's subordinates. At the time of these arrests, cash totaling more than \$500,000 was seized.

Carlos Marcello, La Cosa Nostra boss in the New Orleans area, who was convicted on August 8, 1968, of attempting to assault an FBI Agent. Marcello was sentenced to two years in prison. As the fiscal year ended, his conviction was under appeal.

Raymond Patriarca, dominant La Cosa Nostra figure in New England, who began serving a five-year Federal sentence in March, 1969. Patriarca's conviction resulted from a conspiracy to violate the Interstate Transportation in Aid of Racketeering Statute involving a plot to murder a gambler.

Prominent among other professional hoodlums and racketeers convicted in FBI cases during the fiscal year were William Daddano, notorious Chicago underworld leader who was convicted with a group of other gangsters on charges arising from a \$43,000 bank robbery in Illinois; Carmine Lombardozzi, often referred to as La Cosa Nostra's "Wall Street Representative," who was convicted of participating in the interstate transportation of a \$17,000 check which had been stolen from a

New York brokerage house; and Boston mobster Vincent Teresa, who was convicted of involvement in the theft of \$750,000 worth of securities, some of which were traced as far as Europe.

In December, 1968, west coast rackets figure John Roselli and five of his accomplices were convicted of involvement in an interstate gambling operation; and two months later, Chicago gambling czar Ernest Sansone and five of his associates were convicted in another FBI case, which caused widespread disruption of bookmaking and numbers game operations in the Midwest.

Among the high-echelon organized crime figures awaiting trial in FBI cases as the 1969 fiscal year ended were James Plumeri and Peter DeFeo, both reported to hold the title of "capo-regima" (or "captain") in La Cosa Nostra "families" in New York. Plumeri and DeFeo faced charges of conspiring to share in a series of kickbacks made in an attempt to secure a \$2,500,000 loan from the pension plan of a labor union.

Also awaiting trial was notorious underworld "fixer" and "middle man" Ned Bakes, whose arrest by FBI Agents in Chicago on February 4, 1969, was accompanied by the recovery of more than \$13 million worth of stolen stock certificates.

Other FBI investigations during the year resulted in the arrest of 22 persons in connection with an interstate gambling operation centered in Northern Indiana; the arrest of five others on charges involving a numbers game operation handling wagers totaling some \$25 million a year in New York and New Jersey; and the arrest of two more in connection with another multimillion-dollar-a-year numbers game operation in the same area.

Arrests and convictions such as these represent one phase of the FBI's efforts in the fight against organized crime and racketeering. Another phase may be found in the firm FBI policy of cooperating closely with other law enforcement agencies, particularly in the prompt dissemination of criminal intelligence information.

During the 1969 fiscal year, the FBI disseminated more than 300,000 items of criminal intelli-

gence data to local, state, and other Federal agencies. Included among these items was information which led to the arrest of more than 4,300 hoodlum, gambling, and vice figures by the recipient authorities. In New York, for example, police acting on information uncovered and passed along to them by the FBI raided a Cosa Nostra-backed casino operation early in 1969 and arrested 50 persons on local gambling charges. The May, 1969, perjury conviction of California mobster Joseph Charles Dippolito, a leading west coast organized crime figure, also resulted from information gathered and disseminated by FBI Agents.

Another form of FBI cooperation with other law enforcement agencies in combating professional hoodlums and racketeers can be found in joint operations — such as the series of raids conducted by Special Agents and New York State Police officers during the latter part of 1968 which led to the recovery of more than \$5 million worth of property stolen by a Cosa Nostra burglary ring. Part of the stolen property, which had been dropped from a boat into Irondequoit Bay, New York, was recovered by FBI personnel equipped with underwater diving gear.

Confidential Informants

Criminal information obtained from confidential informants has proved to be of inestimable value to the FBI in its operations. Such information, which is often unavailable from other sources, has led to the solution of many important cases and has frequently alerted the Bureau to planned

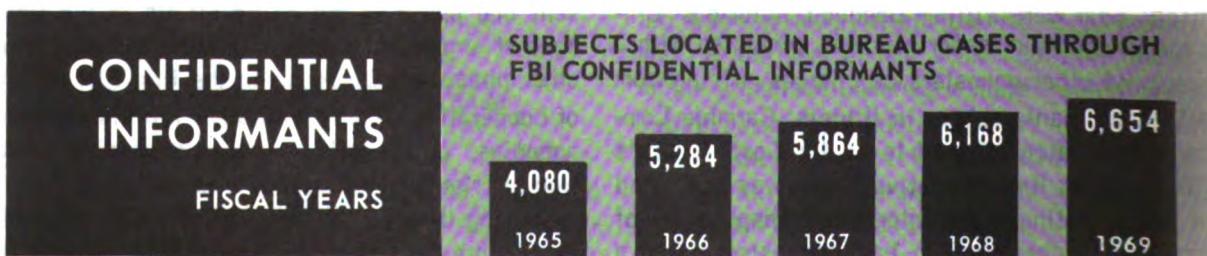
crimes. These sources of information willingly cooperate with the FBI with the knowledge that their relationship will be maintained in the strictest of confidence.

During the fiscal year, 5,131 FBI fugitives and subjects, including four notorious felons carried on the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" list, were apprehended as a result of information furnished by these informants. In addition, 1,523 other Bureau subjects wanted for questioning were located through this information. Money and merchandise valued at \$35,944,902 — an amount well over double that of the previous year — were recovered in FBI cases through the cooperation of informants.

Considerable information obtained by the FBI from its confidential informants relates to criminal matters beyond the Bureau's jurisdiction. In such cases, appropriate dissemination is promptly made to other concerned law enforcement agencies. In fiscal year 1969, 417 individuals were arrested by other Federal agencies and 6,623 persons were apprehended by local and state law enforcement agencies on the basis of information supplied by FBI informants.

Major Criminal Investigations

The FBI investigates violations of certain Federal Statutes, collects evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be an interested party, and performs other duties imposed by law or Presidential directive. The more than 180 investigative matters within FBI jurisdiction are strictly defined by law. The following are some



of the major categories of offenses investigated by the FBI and the results achieved in each during the 1969 fiscal year:

Anti-Racketeering and Labor-Management Acts

Anti-Racketeering-Hobbs Act investigations by the FBI relate to robberies or extortionate payoffs induced by threats, force, or violence where interstate commerce is involved. These cases generally pertain to extortion schemes, often employed by labor representatives and racketeers, which are based on threats to disrupt business activities or to injure individuals.

Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 cases typically involve payoffs by businessmen directly or indirectly to representatives of labor unions in order to obtain favorable union action. Penalties for violations may be imposed on the businessmen who make the payments, labor representatives who receive the payments, and any middlemen who relay payments or are involved in the matter.

Also investigated by the FBI are numerous criminal provisions under the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959. Embezzlement of union funds and deprivation of rights of union members by threats, force, or violence are the principal violations under this Act investigated by the FBI.

The Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act provides criminal penalties for embezzlement of funds from such plans, kickbacks to parties connected with the plans, and false statements made in documents filed by the plans with the Department of Labor, all of which are under FBI investigative jurisdiction.

Bureau investigations of these antiracketeering and labor-management violations have resulted in an increasing number of prosecutions involving organized crime figures and their associates. Shakedowns of businessmen, the siphoning off of union funds, and conspiracies to obtain kickbacks to influence improper operations of union welfare and pension plans are among the activities uncovered by these investi-

gations and prosecuted.

In one such case, Ralph "Whitey" Tropiano and his associate, William Grasso, both connected with organized criminal elements in New Haven, Connecticut, were convicted November 15, 1968, for violation of the Hobbs Act. Their conviction, along with that of the operator of a Bridgeport, Connecticut, rubbish-collecting firm, resulted from an attempt to control the local rubbish-collection industry through intimidation.

As a result of Bureau investigations of these matters during the fiscal year, 43 convictions resulted — eight under the Anti-Racketeering-Hobbs Act, 21 under the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act, and seven each under the Labor Management Relations Act and the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act.

Antitrust

Violations of the antitrust laws are investigated by the FBI at the request of the Department of Justice and relate to monopolies and restraints of trade in interstate commerce. These investigations are typically of an involved nature and are quite often extensive in scope, requiring the coordinated efforts of numerous field offices of the FBI.

Either criminal or civil proceedings, or both, against the persons or corporations responsible for these violations may result.

FBI investigations of such matters during the 1969 fiscal year resulted in 139 convictions, an increase of 38 over the preceding period. Recoveries in these investigations totaled \$27,257,-750, and the imposition of fines amounted to \$1,290,450 which accounted for approximately 42 percent of the total fines growing out of FBI investigations.

Assaulting or Killing a Federal Officer

To kill, assault, or interfere with certain designated Federal employees while in the performance of or as a result of executing their official duties is a Federal violation within the jurisdic-

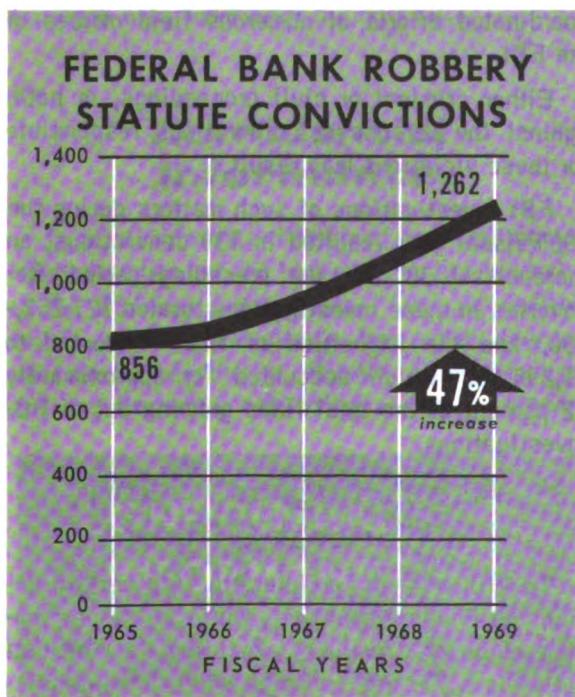
tion of the FBI.

The number of such crimes has sharply risen in recent years. A total of 97 convictions were recorded in this category during fiscal year 1969, an increase of 37 percent over the previous fiscal year. Actual, suspended, and probationary sentences in these cases for fiscal year 1969 totaled over 305 years, and during the same period 37 fugitives were located.

One such case involved the brutal assault of two FBI Agents by a gang of youths during the attempted apprehension of a military deserter. Eight of the individuals involved in this attack were convicted and sentenced on various charges arising from this incident.

Bank Robberies, Burglaries, and Larcenies

A record number of violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute were reported during fiscal year 1969. Included in the 2,656 total were 1,793 robberies, 678 burglaries, and 185 larcenies. This Statute covers financial institutions which are members of the Federal



Reserve System; insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; or organized or operated under the laws of the United States. Federal credit unions and federally insured savings and loan associations are also within the provisions of this Statute.

During the fiscal year, the Bank Protection Act of 1968 was passed. It is anticipated that this Act, which required the bank supervisory agencies to issue regulations establishing minimum security measures on the part of federally insured banks and savings and loan associations, will be a significant factor in decreasing these crimes and will materially assist the FBI in investigating such cases.



Surveillance camera photographed this bank robber in the act.

Inventory of bank robbery loot at Knoxville Office of the FBI.



Convictions in these cases prosecuted in Federal Court under this Statute reached an all-time high of 1,262 with many of those convicted responsible for more than one offense. Actual, suspended, and probationary sentences imposed for these offenses totaled more than 14,523 years. Recoveries amounted to \$3,080,842, and fines totaling \$98,100 were imposed. In the course of these investigations, 590 fugitives were located.

In connection with these crimes — particularly bank robberies — acts of violence often occur. During one such case in January of 1969, two Special Agents of the FBI were ruthlessly shot to death without warning in Washington, D. C., as they investigated a bank robbery.



FBI Agents participate in search which led to capture of alleged killer of Agents Palmisano and Woodriffe.

Bribery and Conflict of Interest

Corruption of Federal employees strikes at the heart of a just and efficient government. Although the vast majority of those entrusted with the work of our Government are dedicated, honest employees, allegations of such misconduct are afforded prompt and vigorous investigations when brought to the FBI's attention. Bureau investigations of these violations during the 1969 fiscal year led to 14 convictions and fines and recoveries amounting to \$429,689.



FBI Agents Anthony Palmisano, left, and Edwin R. Woodriffe shot to death on January 8, 1969, in Washington, D. C., while investigating a bank robbery.

In one such case investigated by the FBI during this period, a Federal Grand Jury in Chicago, Illinois, indicted a U. S. Immigration and Naturalization investigator on charges stemming from his alleged acceptance of bribes from Filipinos in exchange for allowing them to remain in the United States for indefinite periods on expired visas.

Civil Rights

During fiscal year 1969, the FBI continued to meet its heavy obligations in the civil rights field. Laws in this area, substantially expanded by legislation enacted since 1960, safeguard the cherished freedoms of all Americans. Complaints of deprivation of rights and privileges secured to the individual citizen by the Constitution or provided by Congressional legislation are given immediate investigative attention by the FBI so that all facts surrounding these complaints may be furnished the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department. Based on the results of these FBI investigations, a determination is then made as to whether prosecutive action is warranted. During the fiscal year, the FBI investigated 5,933 civil rights cases, marking a 14 percent increase over the previous year's total.

One of the most notable of these recent investigations followed the April, 1968, slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., in Memphis, Tennessee.

see. In June of 1968, following an exhaustive and extensive investigation in which the entire facilities of the FBI were brought to bear, Dr. King's mysterious assailant, by then identified as James Earl Ray, an escaped convict, was taken into custody in London, England, by officers of New Scotland Yard. This arrest, which climaxed a worldwide hunt, was an outstanding achievement of international police cooperation involving the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, New Scotland Yard, and numerous other police agencies in friendly foreign countries.

On March 10, 1969, in State court, at Memphis, Tennessee, James Earl Ray entered a plea of guilty to charges of murder and subsequently received a sentence of 99 years. Following his confinement, Ray obtained new attorneys who filed a motion for a new trial, and on May 26, 1969, that motion was denied.

Among other prominent civil rights investigations conducted or concluded during the 1969 fiscal year were the following.

An investigation made at the request of the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice concerning complaints by certain minority groups that various officers of the Paterson, New Jersey, Police Department had violated their federally protected rights during racial disturbances occurring in that city during July of 1968. On December 18, 1968, a Federal Grand Jury in Newark, New Jersey, indicted eight of these officers on charges involving conspiracy to deprive victims of liberty and property without due process of law and willfully failing to protect property and failing to report violations of the law by police officers accused of destroying private property. No trial date in this matter had been set at the close of the fiscal year.

The indictment of 17 individuals for violations under the Voting Rights Act of 1965 followed the FBI's investigation of the 1966 murder of Vernon Ferdinand Dahmer, Sr., a past President of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Forrest County, Mississippi. During this past fiscal year in Federal court proceedings, charges were dismissed on four of

these defendants, one was granted a continuance due to ill health, three were acquitted, a mistrial was declared against eight, and another, who entered a plea of guilty, was sentenced to imprisonment.

Those who were granted a mistrial were, at the conclusion of the fiscal year, to be retried in Federal court, and one of this number, Sam Holloway Bowers, Jr., was also scheduled to be retried in State court on a charge of murder.

As a result of information furnished in the Dahmer case by the FBI to local authorities, 13 individuals, including the aforementioned Sam Holloway Bowers, Jr., formerly Imperial Wizard of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi, were indicted on State charges of arson or murder and arson in January of 1968. At the close of the 1969 fiscal year, a series of trials of these individuals had been held in State court and five of these individuals were convicted. Four of those convicted were sentenced to life imprisonment and the other was given a ten-year sentence.

In connection with disturbances which occurred during the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, Illinois, in August, 1968, the FBI, at the request of the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department, investigated over 150 civil rights cases involving approximately 200 alleged victims. The magnitude of this investigation called for the transfer to Chicago of additional FBI personnel, both Agent and clerical, from other Bureau Field Offices. In this matter, a Federal Grand Jury in Chicago, Illinois, returned indictments against seven Chicago police officers on civil rights charges and one indictment for perjury against another officer relative to his testimony before the Grand Jury. Three of the officers indicted for civil rights violations were tried and found not guilty in Federal court. The others who have been charged were awaiting trial at the conclusion of the fiscal year.

As a result of an FBI investigation arising out of the July, 1967, riots in Detroit, Michigan, three Detroit Police Department officers and a private guard were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on a charge of conspiracy to violate the civil rights of 10 persons, three of whom were killed, at the

Algiers Motel Annex in Detroit during the riots. At the close of the fiscal year, Federal trial in this matter had not yet been scheduled. During the 1969 fiscal year, however, one of the officers was tried in Michigan State Court on a charge of murder and found not guilty, and State charges were pending against two other officers and the private guard at the close of the fiscal year.

Inquiry into the operation of a so-called voluntary fund by Pipefitters Local #562, St. Louis, Missouri, resulted in charges against the Local and three of its officers for conspiring to violate United States laws which forbid a corporation or labor organization to make a contribution or expenditure in connection with a Federal election. Upon conviction on September 19, 1968, the Union was fined \$5,000, and each of the three officers was sentenced to a year in prison and fined \$1,000.

Federal Antiriot Laws enacted in April of 1968 have substantially increased the work load of the FBI during the past fiscal year. In connection with the disturbances that occurred in Chicago during the last Democratic National Convention, approximately 1,300 investigations were conducted, resulting in the indictment under these laws of seven activists and leaders of the militant New Left and of one leader of the violence-prone Black Panther Party. At the close of the fiscal year, trials in these matters had been scheduled for a future date.

The results of a number of other Antiriot Laws investigations involving campus disorders and black militant organizations have been furnished the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice for its consideration as to whether further Federal action is warranted.

The investigative jurisdiction of the FBI was further increased in April, 1968, by Federal legislation prohibiting discrimination in housing. During the past fiscal year, some 250 of these investigations were handled by the FBI with the result that the Justice Department has filed a number of civil suits seeking corrective action.

Crimes on Government and Indian Reservations

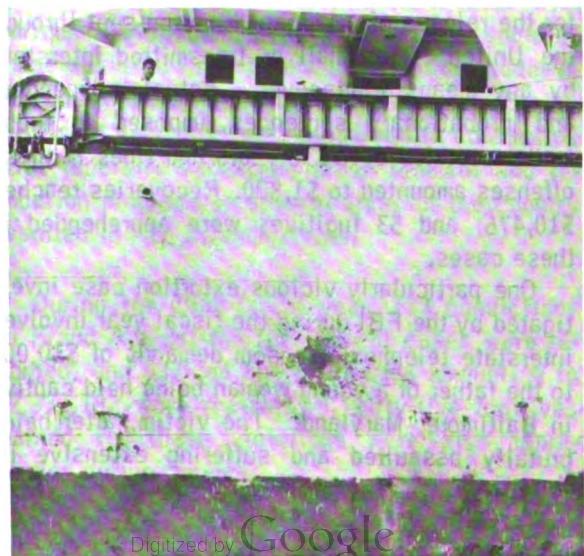
Investigative jurisdiction over major crimes occurring where the Federal Government has either exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction rests with the FBI as do certain crimes committed on Indian reservations not covered by State law. During the past fiscal year, 1,383 convictions with actual, suspended, and probationary sentences totaling more than 2,227 years were recorded in this category. Fines imposed amounted to \$38,737, and recoveries totaled \$255,487. In connection with these investigations, 394 fugitives were located.

Crimes on the High Seas and Aboard Aircraft

The FBI investigates certain crimes committed on the high seas aboard American vessels or aircraft within the special maritime jurisdiction of the United States, as well as certain other designated violations dealing with shipping. During the fiscal year, 58 convictions were recorded as a result of FBI investigations in this category and 23 fugitives were located.

One such case involved the arrest and conviction of Orlando Bosch Avila and eight other

Damage inflicted to a Polish vessel at Miami, Florida, by a 57mm. recoilless rifle fired by anti-Castro Cuban terrorists.



exiled Cubans residing in Miami, Florida. Their apprehension ended a period of terrorism during 1968 which involved the bombings of foreign vessels from countries carrying on trade with Cuba. Although these bombing activities miraculously resulted in no loss of life, millions of dollars in vessel damage was incurred.

Also investigated by the FBI are certain crimes aboard aircraft, including aircraft piracy, intimidating or threatening members of a flight crew and attendants, assaults, indecent exposure, and other forms of criminal conduct. During the fiscal year, FBI investigations of these cases led to 28 convictions and the location of 11 fugitives.

Recent increases in aircraft hijackings have substantially increased the FBI's work load in this area. During the fiscal year, 34 American aircraft were hijacked to Cuba. In an effort to counter this threat to air safety, the FBI has undertaken an intensive informational program designed to thoroughly acquaint airline personnel with the Bureau's investigative responsibilities in these cases and to suggest ways in which these personnel may be of assistance.

Extortion

During the 1969 fiscal year, 34 convictions resulted from FBI investigations of violations under the Federal Extortion Statutes which cover any threat to kill, kidnap or injure a person or destroy his property, or any demand for ransom for the release of a kidnaped person sent through the United States mail or transmitted interstate by any means whatsoever. Actual, suspended, and probationary sentences imposed in these matters totaled over 136 years and fines in these offenses amounted to \$1,800. Recoveries reached \$10,476, and 53 fugitives were apprehended in these cases.

One particularly vicious extortion case investigated by the FBI during the fiscal year involved interstate telephonic ransom demands of \$10,000 to the father of a young woman being held captive in Baltimore, Maryland. The victim, after being brutally assaulted and suffering extensive in-

juries, was abandoned by the two subjects involved after the father paid the extortion demand. Within a week, the subjects were identified and apprehended by the FBI in Petersburg, Virginia, and at the close of the fiscal year were awaiting trial.

Federal Housing Administration

The submission of false statements in connection with loans for new homes or improvements to existing homes under the Federal Housing Administration insurance programs and the making of false statements intended to influence the action of this Administration constitute offenses over which the FBI has jurisdiction. During the fiscal year, 91 convictions with sentences totaling over 232 years resulted from Bureau investigations in these matters. Fines, savings, and recoveries amounted to \$192,026, and 55 fugitives were apprehended.

As a result of FBI investigations regarding alleged fraudulent home improvement loans obtained through a Silver Spring, Maryland, financial institution and insured by the Federal Housing Administration, 42 individuals were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in Baltimore, Maryland, during March of 1969. These indictments were based on 61 home-improvement loans amounting to over \$200,000. In May of 1969, eight other individuals were indicted by a Baltimore Federal Grand Jury on similar charges growing out of FBI investigations.

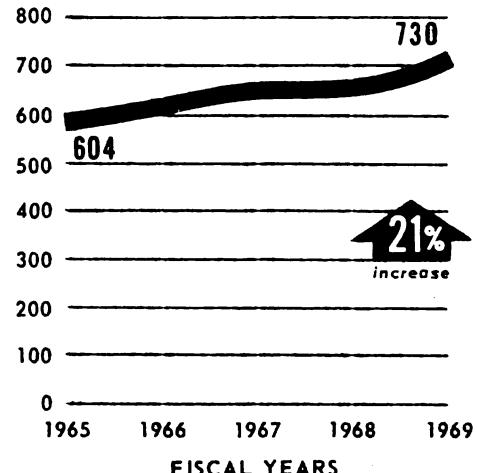
Federal Reserve Act

Criminal violations of the Federal Reserve Act and related Statutes which cover irregularities on the part of employees of national banks, state-chartered banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System, state-chartered banks whose deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal Savings and Loan Associations; state-chartered savings and loan associations whose deposits are insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation; and Federal credit unions have steadily in-

creased in recent years. During fiscal year 1969, there were 3,773 cases reported to the FBI of possible embezzlement, abstraction, and related offenses by officers and employees of banks and other financial institutions involving nearly \$33,000,000. A record number of 730 convictions resulted from FBI investigations of these offenses, and fines and recoveries amounted to \$10,209,419.

Investigations in these cases are often complex and involve a thorough knowledge of banking procedures. One such case involved a conspiracy in which a bank executive attempted over a period of years to funnel bank money into three failing businesses in which he had a financial interest. This executive approved approximately 90 forged notes for over \$120,000. In addition to an extensive record analysis, the FBI Laboratory made over 100 document examinations of the forged notes during the course of this investigation. As a result of these efforts, the executive and two conspirators received prison sentences.

CONVICTIONS FOR BANK EMBEZZLEMENTS AND RELATED OFFENSES



Fraud against the Government

Fraud Against the Government cases, which are often quite complicated, comprise an extremely important investigative responsibility of the FBI.

Principal violations under this category arise from the submission of false claims in matters within the jurisdiction of various agencies and departments of the Federal Government. Of major importance are cases involving Government procurements for supplies and services, particularly those relating to our defense efforts. As a result of an FBI investigation in one such matter, four individuals were indicted in Washington, D. C., on charges of conspiracy to defraud the Government of more than \$4,000,000 in connection with the production of rocket launchers for the United

States Navy. At the close of the 1969 fiscal year, these individuals were awaiting trial on criminal charges, and the Government had filed civil suits seeking double damages in this matter.

Other violations within this field arise from various Government benefit programs, such as those designed to help dependents of servicemen, the unemployed, and the disadvantaged. During the fiscal year, allegations of fraud in connection with federally sponsored urban renewal and relocation programs in several areas of the country resulted in FBI investigations.

During the 1969 fiscal year, 117 convictions in Fraud Against the Government cases were recorded, and savings and recoveries amounting to \$2,333,182 were realized. Thirty-five fugitives wanted for these violations were also apprehended during the year.

Fugitives

During fiscal year 1969, a total of 25,636 fugitives of all types were apprehended by the FBI – a 36 percent increase over last year's figure. Included in this number were 14,168 deserters from military service, which marked an increase of some 5,700 such apprehensions as compared with the previous fiscal period. These deserters are sought by the FBI at the specific request of the Armed Forces.

For the sixteenth consecutive year an all-time high in the apprehension of general fugitives was reached with a total number of 11,468. Included in this category, together with persons sought in FBI cases, were over 2,900 fugitives located for State and local law enforcement agencies under the Federal Unlawful Flight Statute.

Under the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" program, begun in 1950, intensive publicity is afforded the more dangerous fugitives from justice. Designated largely on the basis of their past criminal record and viciousness, these badly wanted criminals are felt to be particularly serious menaces to society. During fiscal year 1969, 18 of these individuals were apprehended.

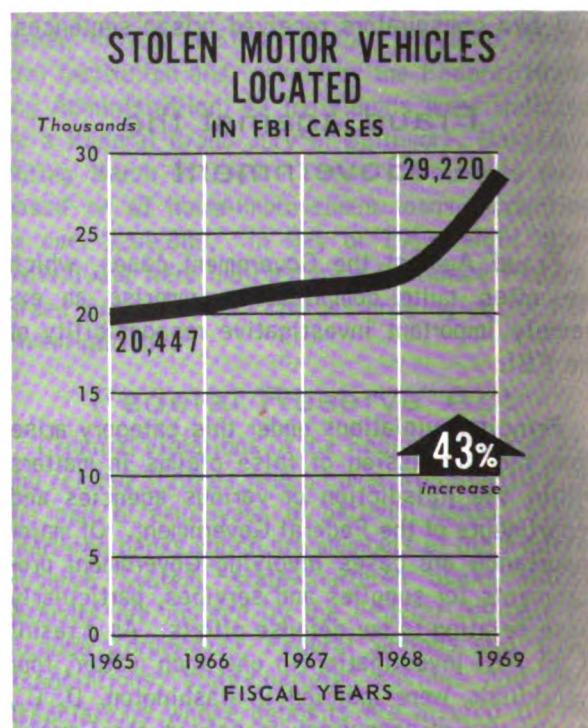
Interstate Transportation Crimes

A number of Federal Statutes dealing with interstate transportation crimes constitute a major area of the FBI's responsibilities.

Under the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicles Statute, 4,091 convictions resulted from FBI investigations during fiscal year 1969. Aircraft and a record 29,220 motor vehicles valued at \$48,247,328 were recovered.

Interstate automobile theft rings continue to pose a major challenge to law enforcement, and by the close of the fiscal year, about 100 such rings were under active investigation by the FBI. Through the FBI's investigation of one ring operating from West Virginia, 23 individuals were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury and are awaiting trial. During this investigation, 40 stolen vehicles and other stolen merchandise valued at almost a quarter of a million dollars were recovered.

Violations of the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property Statute also involve a substantial share of the FBI's investigative activities. During fiscal year 1969, 1,136 convictions and the apprehension of 833 fugitives resulted from these investigations with savings and recoveries totaling \$14,761,045.



During the past fiscal year, FBI investigations into underworld traffic in stolen and counterfeit securities alone have led to recoveries amounting to over \$5,000,000.

Convictions resulting from FBI investigations of other interstate transportation crimes were: 131 for Interstate Transportation in Aid of Racketeering; eight for Interstate Transmission of Wagering Information; 23 for Interstate Transportation of Obscene Matter; three for Interstate Transportation of Wagering Paraphernalia; one for Interstate Transportation of Gambling Devices; and five for Interstate Transportation of Stolen Cattle.

Kidnaping

The Federal Kidnaping Statute, commonly known as the "Lindbergh Law," provides punishment for the abduction of a victim, his subsequent interstate transportation, and his detention for ransom, reward, or otherwise. During the 1969 fiscal year, 42 convictions resulted from violations of this Statute. These convictions included four life sentences and involved the imposition of sentences totaling more than 525 years. In addition, 26 fugitives were apprehended during the course of these investigations by the FBI.

One of the most sensational kidnaping cases solved by the FBI in recent years involved the forceful abduction of Barbara Jane Mackle in December, 1968, from a motel room in the Atlanta, Georgia, area by a man and woman who were later identified by the FBI as Gary Steven Krist and Ruth Eisemann-Schier. Miss Mackle, the daughter of a wealthy Florida businessman, was taken by the kidnapers to a wooded area near Atlanta and

buried alive in a coffin-like box constructed to sustain life. Several hours later a ransom demand of \$500,000 was made to Miss Mackle's father and was subsequently met. After being buried for more than 80 hours, Miss Mackle was found alive by FBI Agents. Within days, Gary Steven Krist was apprehended after a chase through a Florida swamp, and practically all the ransom money was recovered by the FBI. Ruth Eisemann-Schier was arrested by FBI Agents at Norman, Oklahoma, in March of 1969 after her inclusion as the first woman on the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" list. Krist, tried in local court at Decatur, Georgia, was found guilty of kidnaping for ransom and was given a life sentence, which at the close of the fiscal year was under appeal. Ruth Eisemann-Schier pleaded guilty to kidnaping in local court and was given a seven-year prison sentence.

National Bankruptcy Act

Concealment of assets from the Bankruptcy Court and related offenses under this Act are investigated by the FBI. During fiscal year 1969, bankruptcy cases handled by the Bureau led to 34 convictions and recoveries of nearly \$216,000.

FBI investigations under this Act continue to reveal instances of hoodlum intrusion into legitimate businesses for the purpose of fraudulently planning bankruptcies. These sophisticated schemes, termed "scam" operations by the underworld, usually involve the acquisition and control of mercantile businesses. The assets of these firms are then rapidly depleted by the scam operators who make large purchases of additional merchandise on credit, which is then sold at

attractive prices below cost.

Selective Service

The FBI has primary responsibility for investigating criminal violations of existing Selective Service laws, which are designed to maintain our Nation's Armed Forces at authorized strength. As of June 1, 1969, there were well over 38 million persons registered with Selective Service.

The Department of Justice and the Selective Service System believe the law is best served in these matters by making available for military service those delinquent in their draft obligations rather than by prosecuting them and thereby making them ineligible for service. With this in mind, the FBI endeavors in these cases to locate the delinquents as quickly as possible and make them available for induction. However, prosecution is sought in the more aggravated cases.

Due to the occurrence of various draft-dodging schemes and the efforts of New Left-type organizations to encourage resistance to Selective Service among students, the FBI's investigative role in these matters has become a challenging one. Antidraft militants, while continuing to counsel potential draftees in evasion tactics and the public burning of registration cards as a means of protest, have also attempted to further disrupt the Selective Service System by damaging local draft boards and destroying their records.

During the fiscal year, 1,198 Selective Service fugitives were apprehended as compared with 738 during the previous fiscal period. As a result of FBI investigations, there were 893 convictions in these cases with sentences imposed totaling

over 2,841 years. During the year, a large draft-dodging operation was broken up in Chicago, Illinois, with the arrest of 42 persons involved in the submission of fraudulent documents to draft boards to obtain deferments.

Theft of Government Property

The complex and widespread operations of our Government, military and otherwise, are hindered by thefts of Government property which yearly cost the taxpayer substantial amounts. Crimes of this nature have shown an increase in recent years. During the 1969 fiscal year, 766 convictions resulted from FBI investigations of these offenses with actual, suspended, and probationary sentences amounting to more than 1,643 years. Fines assessed totaled \$64,238, and a sum of \$1,820,663 was realized in savings and recoveries. In addition, 196 fugitives were located in connection with these crimes.

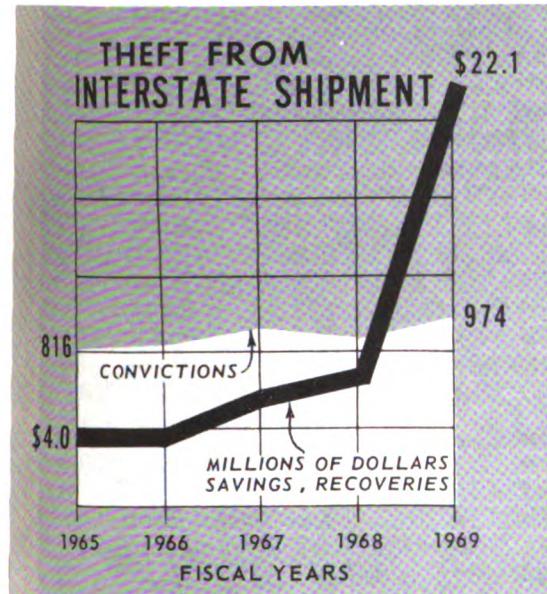
Theft from Interstate Shipment

Thefts of goods in interstate shipment result in serious losses to our economy each year. Criminal activities directed against carriers involved in this vital industry range from major hijackings to petty pilferages.

Federal laws relating to these matters cover not only the theft or embezzlement of goods or chattels moving as, or a part of, an interstate or foreign shipment, but the obtaining of such items through fraud or deception. The unlawful break-

ing of a seal or lock — or the entering with attempt to commit larceny — of a conveyance containing such shipments in transit is also a violation, as is the purchase, receipt, or possession

of such goods by any person with knowledge of its stolen character. Also covered in some instances is embezzlement by employees and officers of firms engaged in these commercial activities.



Major cases of this nature, brought to the attention of the FBI, are afforded "within-the-hour" investigative attention. All complaints are given investigative attention on the same day.

During the 1969 fiscal year, 15 members of a New York City area truck-hijacking ring were given prison sentences for their part in one or more of these violations committed during 1966 and involving property worth \$500,000. During the fiscal year, FBI investigation of these theft from interstate shipment cases resulted in 974 convictions and \$22,127,096 in savings and recoveries. Actual, suspended, and probationary sentences imposed totaled nearly 2,907 years and led to the imposition of \$90,259 in fines. Fugitives located in these cases totaled 485.

* * *

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE 1969 FISCAL YEAR

CLASSIFICATION TITLE	CONVIC-TIONS	ACTUAL, SUSPENDED AND* PROBATIONARY SENTENCES			FINES IMPOSED	SAVINGS AND RECOVERIES	FUGITIVES LOCATED
		Years	Months	Days			
TOTALS	13,166	47,380	10	9	\$3,099,732	\$342,732,851	25,636
ADMIRALTY MATTERS					1,000	22,214,171	
ANTI-RACKETEERING	8	81		1	22,500	2,443,176	14
ANTITRUST	139	31		23	1,290,450	27,257,750	
ASCERTAINING FINANCIAL ABILITY						2,077,566	
ASSAULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER	97	305	9	17	7,200		37
BANK ROBBERY, BURGLARY, AND LARCENY	1,262	*14,523	9	3	98,100	3,080,842	590
BILLS OF LADING ACT	3		6		5,000		1
BOMBING MATTERS	2		1				
BOND DEFAULT	152	384	10	8	650	6,342	365
BRIBERY AND CONFLICT OF INTEREST	14	26	4	2	10,400	419,289	3
CIVIL RIGHTS	7	17			501	1,000,000	1
CONTEMPT OF COURT	40	7	1	10	1,930	125	5
COPYRIGHTS						2,200	
COURT OF CLAIMS						15,874,189	
CRIME ABOARD AIRCRAFT	28	27	4	8	2,200		11
CRIMES ON THE HIGH SEAS	58	127	3	2	2,300	47,825	23
DESECRATION OF THE FLAG	2	2	10				
DESERTION, HARBORING DESERTERS, ENTICING TO DESERT	7	20				5,875	14,168
DESTRUCTION OF AIRCRAFT	16	14			3,000	37,100	4
DESTRUCTION OF INTERSTATE PROPERTY	2	6					1
ELECTION LAWS	11	15	6		8,000		
ESCAPED FEDERAL PRISONERS, PAROLE, PROBATION, AND CONDITIONAL RELEASE VIOLATORS	484	846	7	11		57,579	2,478
ESPIONAGE						3,624	
EXTORTION	34	136		17	1,800	10,476	53
EXTORTIONATE CREDIT TRANSACTIONS	2	8	6				18
FALSE ENTRIES IN RECORDS OF INTERSTATE CARRIERS							1
FALSELY CLAIMING CITIZENSHIP	2	2	3				1
FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION MATTERS	91	232	2	17	76,750	115,276	55
FEDERAL LENDING AND INSURANCE AGENCIES	6	23		2	14,000	59,709	1
FEDERAL TORT CLAIMS ACT						138,319,228	
FEDERAL TRAIN WRECK STATUTE	1						1
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT	117	345	10	12	62,996	2,333,182	35
GOVERNMENT AND INDIAN RESERVATION MATTERS	1,383	*2,227	7	28	38,737	255,487	394
HARBORING FUGITIVES	7	7			250		7
ILLEGAL WEARING OF UNIFORM AND RELATED STATUTES	112	75	8	21	1,726	498	21
IMPERSONATION	29	72	3		1,000	4,634	26
INTERSTATE OBSCENE OR HARASSING TELEPHONE CALLS	2	1			75		4
INTERSTATE TRANSMISSION OF WAGERING INFORMATION	8	18			1,000		5
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION IN AID OF RACKETEERING	131	341	9	10	356,150	69,305	69
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF FIREWORKS						125,510	1

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE 1969 FISCAL YEAR

CLASSIFICATION TITLE	CONVIC- TIONS	ACTUAL, SUSPENDED AND *			FINES IMPOSED	SAVINGS AND FUGITIVES RECOVERIES	LOCATED
		YEARS	MONTHS	DAYS			
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF GAMBLING DEVICES	1				500	3,508	1
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF LOTTERY TICKETS	3				1,275		1
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF OBSCENE MATTER	23	37	9		29,900	592,306	17
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN CATTLE	5	20				3,909	14
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES OR AIRCRAFT (1)	4,091	11,736	7		95,500	48,247,328	1,278
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY	1,136	4,554	8	4	341,050	14,761,045	833
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF WAGERING PARAPHERNALIA	3	11			200	12,814	8
IRREGULARITIES IN FEDERAL PENAL INSTITUTIONS	26	135	4	1			5
KIDNAPING	42	*525	7	8		508,956	26
LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT	7	1			51,300		3
LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE ACT OF 1959	21	68	2		20,500	18,575	3
MAIL FRAUDS	25	91	3		24,300	65,905	7
MISCELLANEOUS	17	71	1		2,525	24,246,739	1
NATIONAL AND FEDERAL FIREARMS ACTS	17	59	11	1			5
NATIONAL BANK AND FEDERAL RESERVE ACTS-BANKS	610	1,971	7	28	68,300	9,784,154	78
NATIONAL BANK AND FEDERAL RESERVE ACTS-FEDERAL CREDIT UNION	52	152	6	3	2,250	121,979	11
NATIONAL BANK AND FEDERAL RESERVE ACTS-SAVINGS AND LOAN	68	203	10	5	38,200	194,536	8
NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY ACT	34	146	9		125,250	215,914	8
NEUTRALITY ACT AND RELATED STATUTES	2	4			3,500		
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE	9	43	9		6,000		4
PERJURY	19	63	2		4,000		16
RENEGOTIATION ACT						3,950,000	
SABOTAGE	1	5					
SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT, 1948	893	2,841	7		99,220	1,000	1,198
SPORTS BRIBERY		**8			10,000		
SWITCHBLADE KNIFE ACT	3	6	3				
THEFT FROM INTERSTATE SHIPMENT	974	2,906	11	26	90,259	22,127,096	485
THEFT, EMBEZZLEMENT, OR ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY	766	1,643	3	8	64,238	1,820,663	196
UNAUTHORIZED PUBLICATION OR USE OF COMMUNICATIONS	2	2		2	500	3,100	2
UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION, CONFINEMENT, OR THE GIVING OF TESTIMONY	1	1	6			150,227	2,971
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION MATTERS	9	16	4		250	79,489	7
WAR RISK INSURANCE						2,650	
WELFARE AND PENSION PLANS DISCLOSURE ACT	7	3			500		5
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT	42	120	6	1	12,500		52

*LIFE SENTENCES-8 (BANK ROBBERY, BURGLARY, AND LARCENY-1; GOVERNMENT AND INDIAN RESERVATION MATTERS-3; KIDNAPING-4)

**CONVICTIONS OBTAINED PREVIOUS FISCAL YEAR.

DEATH SENTENCES-NONE

(1) AUTOS RECOVERED-29,220

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SECRET



Counterintelligence Activities

PROTECTING OUR INTERNAL SECURITY

The FBI has had the primary responsibility of protecting the internal security of the Nation since September 6, 1939. On that date, President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued a Presidential Directive calling upon all law enforcement agencies to promptly furnish to the FBI any information in their possession regarding espionage, sabotage and other subversive activities.

In carrying out its responsibilities, the FBI gathers both intelligence data and evidence which can be used in legal proceedings. The FBI also has the responsibility of immediately disseminating the data it has secured to the appropriate officials of the Government.

New Left Movement

The New Left movement continued to pose a serious threat to the Nation's internal security. During the last year, this extremist minority group, located primarily on college campuses, was involved in considerable violence, sabotage and revolutionary activity. Major disorders erupted on some 225 campuses, causing over \$3,000,000 in property damage and resulting in over 4,000 arrests. Almost incredible situations developed whereby rebellious students armed with shotguns and rifles seized academic buildings and defied legitimate authorities. Some 61 campus bombings and arsons occurred.

The militant core of New Left extremism is

the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). During the last year, this group has reflected an ever-increasing Marxist-Leninist revolutionary posture. Several SDS leaders publicly identified themselves as revolutionary communists. The SDS openly espouses the overthrow of our institutions of free society (called the "Establishment") through violent revolutionary action. Never before in American history has there been such a strong revolutionary Marxist movement of young people so eager to tear down established authority.

SDS has an estimated 250 chapters and claims some 40,000 members, but in actuality it has been able to influence the thinking and actions of many additional thousands of students. The SDS bitterly opposes the war in Vietnam, the draft, American foreign policy, "the military-industrial complex," ROTC, private industry, labor unions, and our educational system.

At SDS's National Convention in Chicago June 18-22, 1969, the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), a militant pro-Red Chinese revolutionary group, attempted to take control of the SDS. The national office faction of SDS, fearing a takeover by the PLP, split off and elected its own national officers and continues to function from national headquarters in Chicago. The PLP group elected a separate slate of officers.

The PLP-SDS faction launched an "SDS Summer Work-In" to penetrate and disrupt industry. The FBI determined that material issued by SDS

for this purpose actually was identical with a "Vietnam Summer Work-In" sponsored by PLP during 1967. The PLP origin of the SDS anti-industry line materially reduced its effectiveness.

The great strength of the PLP in the SDS is further evidence of the shift of this New Left group to a hard-line Marxist-Leninist program. Though SDS is now split into warring factions, the dispute is not over allegiance to Marxist ideology, but over power and prestige in the SDS. Available indicators point to a long-range problem of campus-based subversion accompanied by violence and destruction.

Racial Extremism

A problem closely related to New Left extremism has been black extremism, especially centering around the Black Panther Party (BPP). Black extremists detest constitutional government, encourage disrespect for the law, and advocate violence.

The BPP first came to national attention in May, 1967, when it sent an armed delegation to the State Capitol in Sacramento, California, to protest pending gun legislation. In October, 1967, its Minister of Defense, Huey P. Newton, was stopped for a traffic violation, and he shot and killed an Oakland police officer and wounded another. On September 8, 1968, Newton was convicted of voluntary manslaughter and sentenced to 2 to 15 years in prison.

The Black Panthers experienced a rapid growth when Leroy Eldridge Cleaver became a spokesman and its Minister of Information. The author of the best seller, "Soul on Ice," Cleaver spewed out his bitter hatred against society in a number of speeches and lectures. Cleaver is now a Federal fugitive growing out of California state criminal charges.

Membership in the BPP is estimated as being between 500 and 1,200, with over 40 chapters throughout the country. Many of its members are armed and have been involved in altercations with law enforcement officers (who are called

"pigs" by the Panthers). The Panther political philosophy is based on the writings of Mao Tsetung. Recently the Panthers have attempted to spread their doctrine of hate and revolution to college and high school students.



Black Panthers demonstrate against gun control outside Capitol Building, Olympia, Washington.

The Republic of New Africa (RNA) is another extremist black nationalist group. With headquarters in Detroit, it has established "consulates" in eight cities across the Nation.

RNA was established for the purpose of forming a black nation in the United States. Its founders proposed that efforts be made for international recognition with assistance from Cuba, Red China, and Tanzania. Steps have been taken to buy land in Mississippi where members want to build a landing strip long enough for "Chinese jets to land." RNA plans to establish a black army to be known as the Black Legion.

On the night of March 29, 1969, outside a church in Detroit where a session of the RNA Second National Convention had just ended, there was a confrontation with police and two Detroit police officers were shot, one being killed and the other critically wounded.

The riots and racial disturbances which have plagued the Nation since 1964 have materially

abated, though there were some serious outbreaks of violence in 1969. The ingredients for racial violence remain, however, and the trend toward guerrilla warfare advocated by black extremists and revolutionaries as evidenced by the growing number of unprovoked attacks on law enforcement officers by snipers and fire bombers presents a serious danger to the safety of our cities.

The Student Nonviolent (now National) Coordinating Committee (SNCC), originally formed as a civil rights organization in 1960, received a new lease on life through the activities of James Forman, a SNCC staff member, and the so-called "Black Manifesto." This Manifesto, which has received wide publicity, was adopted by the National Black Economic Development Conference in Detroit in April, 1969. The Manifesto demands reparation payments to blacks totaling three billion dollars for past alleged injustices. Forman's activities have involved him in confrontations with white churches and synagogues. On May 4 and May 11, 1969, he personally disrupted services at the Riverside Church in New York City and called on black people across the country to arm themselves with shotguns to stop the violence of the "racist" white man.

During this period, Stokely Carmichael, former National Chairman of SNCC and later associated with the Black Panther Party, has been residing abroad.

Both black and New Left extremists have traveled abroad extensively. Among countries visited was Castro's Cuba.

Communist Party, USA, and other Old Left Groups

The Communist Party, USA, remains obediently loyal to the policies of the Soviet Union. When the Warsaw Pact nations invaded Czechoslovakia in August, 1968, Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, issued a statement praising the action of the Soviet Union and its allies. In June, 1969, Hall and other officials of the Party attended the International Confer-

ence of Communist and Workers Parties in Moscow. At this Conference as well as in the Preparatory Committee meetings for this Conference, Hall and his cohorts were staunch allies of the Soviet Union in its attempt to restore its control over the international communist movement.

The Party held its 19th National Convention in New York City from April 30 through May 3, 1969. This Convention was viewed by Party leaders as "the most successful" in Party history. For the current leadership, this assessment is most accurate. Hall and Henry Winston, National Chairman, successfully stifled all opposition and criticism of their leadership. The Party has reflected dissident viewpoints, especially from Gilbert Green (New York) and Dorothy Healey (Southern California). Hall and Winston isolated this opposition so that the Convention adopted and unified the membership around their pro-Soviet position.

In addition, the Convention amended the Party's constitution to strengthen the communist principle of "democratic centralism," which means that criticism of the leadership and its decisions will not be tolerated.

The Party has been deeply interested in New Left and black extremism. Party members have been involved in New Left demonstrations and anti-Vietnam activities. The Party welcomes the anti-American sentiments and opinions of the New Leftists but is distrustful of the anarchist and anti-Soviet viewpoints of many of these young people.

Plans are now under way in the Party for the establishment of a new youth group to be directed toward youth in industry. The Party is hoping to recruit some of the young activists of the New Left, turning their enthusiasm toward support of Party discipline.

Another Old Left group, the Progressive Labor Party, has been highly effective in penetrating the SDS. The PLP, though hostile to the pro-Moscow Communist Party, is a Marxist-Leninist group which believes in the discipline and teachings of Mao Tse-tung. The PLP is militant and well organized.

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP) is the largest Trotskyite organization in the country. In January, 1969, the SWP and its youth affiliate, the Young Socialist Alliance, sent 14 members to Cuba as guests of the Cuban Government to observe the 10th anniversary celebration of the Cuban Revolution. During the past year, the SWP and the Young Socialist Alliance have been most active in antiwar and antidraft activities. Certain of the officers and members of these organizations have been instrumental in fomenting or perpetuating disorders on various college campuses. The Young Socialist Alliance has almost doubled its membership during the past year.

Klan and White Hate Groups

The FBI has been busily engaged in investigating the 14 Klan-type organizations with a combined membership of approximately 6,800 individuals. The largest Klan group in the United States is the United Klans of America, Incorporated, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, with headquarters in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. It has a membership of some 5,400 individuals.

Another prominent Klan organization is a group known as the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in Mississippi.

The American Nazi Party, founded by George Lincoln Rockwell, changed its name to the National Socialist White People's Party in December, 1966. This organization espouses hatred against Negroes and Jews. Rockwell was assassinated by a former member of the American Nazi Party in August, 1967, and since his death, the Party has been beset by internal strife.

The National States Rights Party maintains headquarters in Savannah, Georgia. It is dedicated to white supremacy and is highly anti-Negro and anti-Semitic. It has a membership of from 75 to 200 persons. The National Renaissance Party, based in New York City, and the White Party of America, based in Alexandria, Virginia, are other hate-type organizations whose membership is restricted to Caucasians. Both are very small.

Red Chinese and Cuban Subversion

During the past year the FBI has experienced an increase in its Red Chinese investigations due to the continuing intelligence activities of Communist China aimed at procuring both covertly and overtly needed technical data in the United States. In addition, the Red Chinese have continued their efforts to infiltrate intelligence agents from mainland China into the United States under immigrant cover.

The past year was marked by bold attempts on the part of the Castro Government to become a major factor in the direction of New Left and black extremist movements in the United States. Intelligence personnel at the Cuban Mission to the United Nations in New York City established close liaison with selected leaders of these dissident movements and participated in the guidance of the groups' day-to-day activities.

The flow of refugees from communist Cuba continued during the past year with approximately 3,700 entering the United States each month. Despite the fact that the majority of these are disillusioned with Castro, experience has shown that some will have been given intelligence missions by the Cuban Government. Others will seek to oppose Havana actively by becoming involved in anti-Castro activities, some of which will be in violation of our laws.

In May and June, 1969, three members of the Cuban Nationalist Movement, a militant anti-Castro group, were arrested by the FBI and indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in Newark, New Jersey, for conspiring to injure or destroy the Cuban Consulate, Cuban Trade Mission, and Cuban steamships in Canada. The conspiracy charge carries a maximum penalty upon conviction of three years in prison and a \$5,000 fine.

Soviet Intelligence

The Soviet Union, assisted by the intelligence services of Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary, Czech-

oslovakia, Romania and Mongolia, all of which have official establishments in the United States, considers the United States as a major espionage target. As of June 30, 1969, there were 957 Soviet and satellite-bloc personnel assigned to this country, accompanied by 1,376 dependents. A high proportion of these officials are also espionage agents.

The FBI finds that the Soviet espionage services are highly professional, well trained, and ready to expend unlimited time and effort to steal confidential information in this country. The Soviet spy networks show no abatement in their efforts to penetrate our security.

Building, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.

Between January 20 and 28, 1969, four high-powered transmission towers were dynamited in and around Denver, Colorado. Following an investigation, a Federal Grand Jury indicted Cameron David Bishop on February 14, 1969, on charges of sabotage. Since that date Bishop has been a fugitive and was placed on the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" list on April 11, 1969. He is being sought in the United States and abroad in connection with this matter.

Sabotage

The increasing violence of extremism in the United States is reflected in the sentencing (5 years) in U. S. District Court, St. Louis, Missouri, of Michael Sherrod Siskind, a student member of SDS, on charges of sabotage, on February 20, 1969. Siskind had been apprehended while attempting to set off a fire bomb at the ROTC

Minutemen

The activities of the Minutemen continue to be investigated. This group was led by Robert Bolivar DePugh who at the close of the fiscal year was being sought as a Federal fugitive after having been indicted on charges of Bank Robbery-Conspiracy. The Minutemen desires the overthrow of the Government when and in the event it is taken over by communists. This overthrow is to be accomplished through guerrilla warfare.

Fire bomb used in attempted sabotage of ROTC Building, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.





Cooperative Services

BENEFITS OF COOPERATION

Sharp increases in criminal activities and the enormous complexities involved in effectively upholding the law have made close cooperation among all levels of law enforcement – Federal, State, and local – a vital necessity. Only through the pooling of experience, resources, and knowledge can the law enforcement community hope to fulfill its responsibilities to the American people and check the contagion of crime gripping our Nation. It has become virtually impossible for any single police agency to discharge its obligations independently and still cope with the challenges created by our society today.

As the principal investigative arm of the U. S. Department of Justice, the FBI is dedicated to the full professionalization of law enforcement in the United States. The facilities of the Bureau's Laboratory, Identification Division, and National Crime Information Center, as well as a broad range of training and other related services, are provided by the FBI without cost to any duly authorized law enforcement agency in the country. In these and all other possible ways, the FBI constantly seeks to strengthen and improve our Nation's internal security.

Police Training

Realizing the vital need for a well-trained and professional police force in the United States, the FBI has made available to local and state law enforcement agencies, on request, almost 1,500 experienced and qualified police instruc-

tors. During the 1969 fiscal year, instruction was given by the FBI to the police in various recruit, basic, in-service, investigative, supervisory, command, and police management schools. Also specially trained instructor teams from the FBI's Training Division, Washington, D. C., conducted 118 one-week schools on law enforcement management. In all, training was afforded during the year to 233,741 municipal, county, and State law enforcement officers who attended 7,804 schools.

In addition, special law enforcement conferences on Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes were conducted by the FBI during the fiscal year. The 282 conferences were attended by 29,265 law enforcement and banking personnel representing 12,210 agencies.

The FBI Training Division also furnished numerous visual aids, articles and pamphlets for police training purposes.

On May 28, 1969, the President of the United States presented diplomas at the White House to the graduating class of the 83rd Session of the FBI National Academy. This brought the total to 200 law enforcement officers who completed during the fiscal year the intensive 12-week course designed to prepare experienced police officers for greater administrative and instructional responsibilities in their respective departments. Established in 1935 and often termed the "West Point of Law Enforcement," the National Academy has graduated 5,535 law enforcement officers. There were 3,113 graduates still active in law enforcement in May, 1969, and of these, 28



percent were executive heads of their departments.

Part of the training given those attending the National Academy is at Quantico, Virginia, where the FBI's new training facilities will be located. Already excavation work has begun for the proposed ultramodern FBI Academy designed to ac-

Attorney General John N. Mitchell addressing members of the 83rd Session of the FBI National Academy during graduation exercises at the White House.



commodate up to 2,000 National Academy graduates each year. Also specialized training will be given to an additional 1,000 officers yearly at the new Academy. Instruction at the National Academy is free, and in fiscal year 1969 the FBI for the first time was able to provide travel and subsistence allowances to the attending State, county, and municipal police officers.

Another service provided by the FBI for National Academy graduates is the Sectional Retraining Session which is held annually in one of the four major sections of the United States. During this fiscal year, 320 graduates registered for the session in New Orleans, Louisiana.

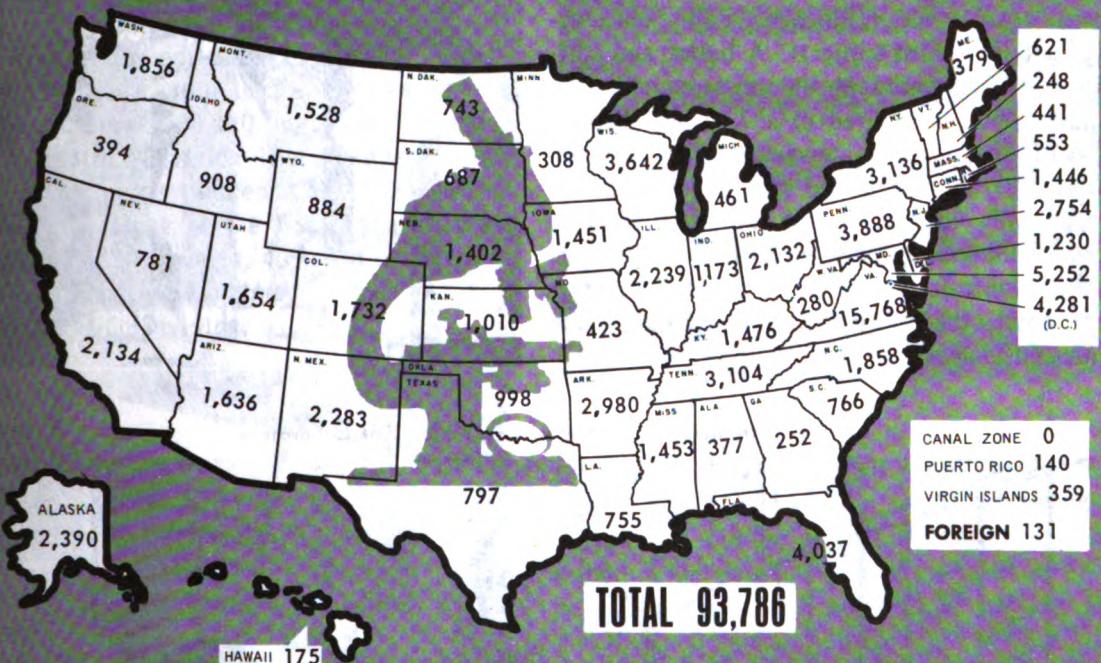
Under the provisions of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, Congress provided for an intensified program of training by the FBI. In conjunction with this law, specialized training was provided by the FBI to law enforcement personnel in courses such as Police Firearms Administrators, Police Gunsmith and Armorer, Training Program Administrators, Police Department Legal Instructors, and Organized Crime Seminars.

The FBI Laboratory

Since its inception in 1932, the FBI Laboratory has made its facilities available without cost to other Federal Government agencies and local law enforcement organizations in this country. Laboratory personnel not only conduct examinations of submitted evidence, but also will testify, if needed, as expert witnesses in court regarding the results of their findings.

During the fiscal year, the Laboratory received 254,753 specimens of evidence, a 6.9 percent increase over the previous year, and made 355,913 examinations, another record high. Of the total examinations conducted, 209,121 involved document, photographic, and shoe and tire print matters; 88,840 concerned physics and chemistry; 57,375 were in the translation and related fields; and 577 pertained to radio engineering.

FBI LABORATORY
EXAMINATIONS MADE FOR NON-FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES
FISCAL YEAR 1969



In addition, the Laboratory is continually conducting research in scientific crime detection, and its personnel were called upon frequently during the fiscal year to lecture before law enforcement groups.

The extensive range of scientific skills found in the Laboratory enables it to handle almost any type of scientific investigation. As a result, requests are varied and frequently complex, and the following cases are examples of matters Laboratory personnel are prepared to handle.

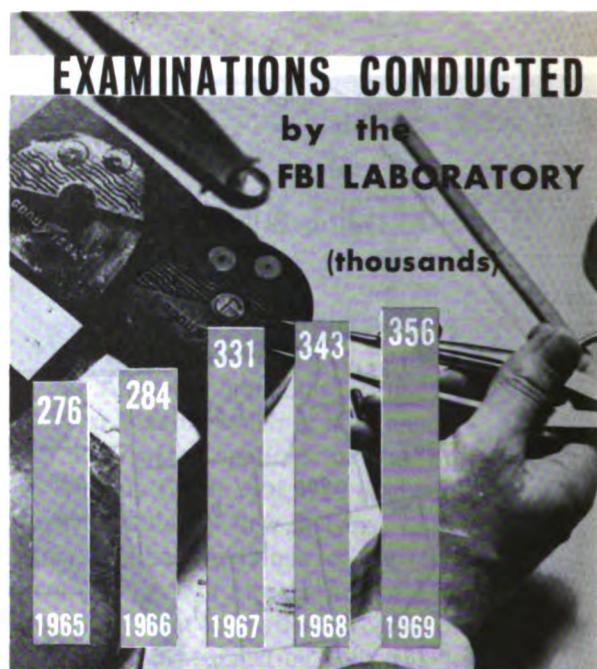
On an early morning in July, 1968, the nude body of a 75-year-old woman was found in her apartment in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Local police developed a subject and submitted pertinent evidence to the FBI Laboratory. Examination by the

Laboratory disclosed the torn edge of a tax stamp on a whiskey bottle cap found in the victim's apartment matched the torn edge of a tax stamp found on a whiskey bottle in the subject's home. Human blood found on the subject's trousers and shoes was of the same blood grouping as the victim's, and human head hairs found on a wash cloth in the subject's apartment exhibited the same microscopic characteristics as the victim's head hairs. In April, 1969, three Laboratory experts testified to their findings at the trial of the subject, who was found guilty and sentenced to serve 75 years.

In May, 1968, three men held up a food store in Oxon Hill, Maryland. After obtaining the contents of the safe, one subject deliberately shot

and killed the manager. Three subjects were identified and arrested for this crime. Two of these individuals pleaded guilty, and the third, who allegedly committed the murder, elected to stand trial.

In connection with this case, the FBI Laboratory determined that a latent print found on the store's counter was made by a tennis shoe belonging to the third subject. A bullet and cartridge case recovered at the crime scene were found to have been fired in a 7.65 mm. Dreyse automatic pistol later recovered from a storm sewer. A magazine of the type used in such a weapon was located in the third individual's room. In February, 1969, after two experts from the FBI Laboratory testified to these findings in local court, the subject was found guilty and sentenced to death.



The Firearms Identification Unit of the FBI Laboratory.



Fingerprint Identification

During the fiscal year, 7,331,527 sets of fingerprints were submitted to the FBI Identification Division by 14,739 contributors, thus bringing the total number on file to 192,761,073, the largest known collection in the world. These prints represent an estimated 83,670,226 individuals. Of particular value to law enforcement was the identification of 33,110 fugitives as a result of Identification Division file searches, representing a five percent increase over the previous year. At the close of the fiscal year, wanted notices on 72,917 persons, 40,500 of whom were parole and probation violators, were on file with the Identification Division.



Fingerprint expert of the FBI Identification Division preparing illustrative charts for testimony in court.

FUGITIVES IDENTIFIED BY FINGERPRINTS

1965	22,375
1966	22,614
1967	27,450
1968	31,404
1969	33,110

The Latent Fingerprint Section of this Division noted increases in all major phases of its work. Through its efforts, latent fingerprint impressions found on objects relating to the December, 1968, kidnaping of Barbara Jane Mackle were identified as belonging to Gary Steven Krist and Ruth Eisemann-Schier. During the fiscal year, a total of 29,414 latent fingerprint cases were received, 36,501 latent impressions developed, and 3,158 suspects identified, representing a seven percent increase in each category over the previous year. Also in the fiscal year, expert examiners from this Section made court appear-

TYPES of FINGERPRINTS ON FILE at FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION TOTAL 192,761,073



ances on 382 occasions, an increase of 22 percent over the last year. These resulted in prison terms totaling 1,915 years and 15 days, 13 life sentences, and eight death penalties being imposed. In addition to this work, Latent Fingerprint Section instructors conducted 43 Advanced Latent Fingerprint Schools and three Advanced Administrative Latent Fingerprint Schools.

International Exchange

During the 1969 fiscal year, the FBI cooperated with 82 friendly noncommunist countries and U. S. possessions in the exchange of fingerprint information. Through this International Exchange Program, law enforcement agencies of the participating nations can better cope with the problems of international crime and fugitives seeking foreign refuge. In accordance with this program, the FBI received 16,912 fingerprint cards of which 2,110 were identified, and the FBI sent 411 fingerprint cards of which 78 were identified.

The FBI Disaster Squad

Upon request, specially trained fingerprint experts of the FBI Disaster Squad assist in the identification of victims killed in major tragedies such as transportation accidents, explosions, storms, and fires. During the 1969 fiscal year, the Squad traveled to the scenes of eight tragedies and assisted in the identification of 244 victims. One hundred nineteen victims were identified by fingerprints. These disasters, seven plane crashes and one explosion aboard a ship, occurred in West Virginia, New Hampshire, Alaska, Venezuela, Illinois, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Louisiana.

Publications

Each year brings an increasing need for authoritative and informative data relating to law enforcement matters. These requests come not only from members of the profession, but also from educators, students, and other citizens. To meet this demand, the FBI has available a number

of booklets, charts, posters, and other related items. Many of these publications, dealing with a wide range of specialized topics, are restricted in distribution to law enforcement personnel. Others, which deal with general law enforcement information, are available to the public.

Major publications issued by the FBI are the Uniform Crime Reports and the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program is a nationwide, voluntary effort shared by law enforcement agencies and directed toward the collection, analysis, and publication of crime figures for the United States. The FBI compiles these statistics and publishes them in an annual bulletin. This publication, Uniform Crime Reports, provides data on crime trends and rates by state, geographic division, and population group. It is supplemented during the year with statistical releases showing crime trends quarterly. These trends are based on a Crime Index, which is the only nationwide measure of the volume and type of criminal activity.

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program is designed to furnish worthwhile information to assist the heads of law enforcement agencies in the administration and operation of their departments. Data of primary interest to these executives are collected in four major categories: (1) offenses known to police; (2) age, sex, and race of persons arrested; (3) police disposition of persons charged; and (4) police employee information. Besides their use by police officials, the statistics published by the FBI are being used increasingly by sociologists, penologists, judges, students, and others interested in the study of crime and its social aspects.

In 1963, a program was initiated to analyze the criminal careers of known offenders from their fingerprint records. By the end of 1968, this study had encompassed 221,500 individual offenders, and it is anticipated that continued development of this program will provide informa-

tion of great assistance to those concerned with the administration of justice as well as to those involved in the study of crime.

The FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

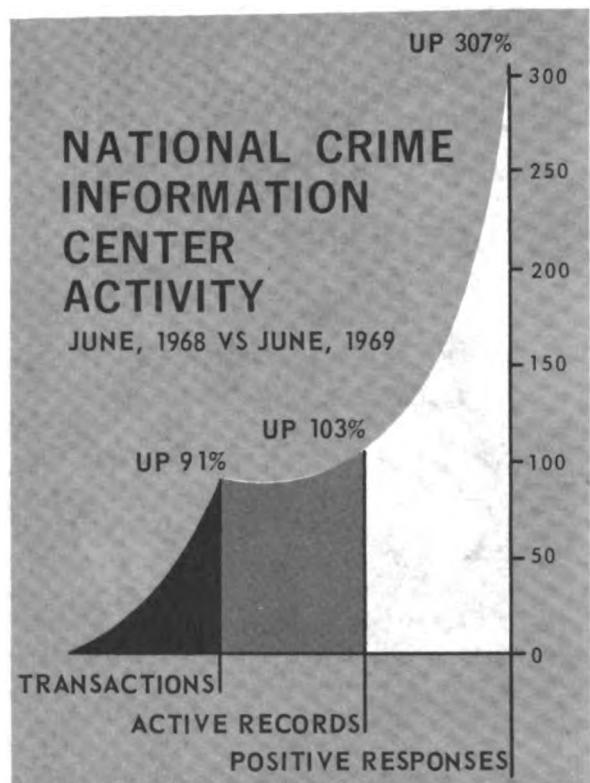
Published monthly, the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin contains timely articles and editorials regarding various aspects of investigative work and the crime problem. Generally restricted in distribution to law enforcement agencies, the Bulletin serves as a medium for the mutual exchange of ideas and the discussion of problems confronting the law enforcement profession.

National Crime Information Center

In January, 1967, the National Crime Information Center, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., became operational. This Center, a computerized index of information concerning crime and criminals of nationwide interest, serves as a nucleus of a vast communications network which includes local, State, and Federal law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. Designed to complement the development of metropolitan and statewide electronic systems, the Center in a matter of seconds makes available information essential to the efficient and effective performance of law enforcement personnel.

At the conclusion of the fiscal year, the National Crime Information Center network comprised 85 control terminals representing law enforcement agencies in 48 states, the District of Columbia, and Canada. These control terminals included 17 computerized systems operational at the state and local levels which, in turn, enabled direct access to the Center's comprehensive files by over 1,500 local departments. It is anticipated that the entire 50 states will be tied in at the end of 1969.

Information regarding stolen securities, stolen automobiles, stolen property in certain categories, all Federal fugitives, and fugitives wanted



for the commission of serious state crimes is included in the Center, which serves as an index to the documented files maintained by the local agencies and does not itself contain complete detailed information regarding the crimes. Over 1,100,000 active records were on file at the National Crime Information Center at the close of the fiscal year.

FBI Agent and Georgia State Patrol Officers discuss operation of local National Crime Information Center terminal.





Applicant and Employee Investigations

PROTECTING THE GOVERNMENT

To prevent the intrusion of subversive and criminal elements into our Nation's Government and to protect its integrity, the FBI conducts certain background investigations relating to Federal employment. Based on these investigations, appropriate Government officials are better able to judge the suitability of an individual for a position of public trust. In addition, the FBI investigates certain claims affecting the Government which stem from civil matters.

Investigative Responsibilities

Federal Employee Security Program

Since 1942 the FBI has conducted investigations concerning the loyalty of Federal employees. The provisions of Executive Order 10450, which relates to this matter, require that the FBI check through its files the names and fingerprints of employees and applicants in the Executive Branch of the Government. In those instances where indications of disloyalty occur, the FBI initiates investigations to fully develop the facts in the matter. In these cases, other factors found to bear upon employment suitability, such as drunkenness, drug addiction, immorality, dis-

honesty, and susceptibility to coercion, are reported, together with the results of the loyalty inquiry — without bias, conclusion or recommendation — to the interested Government agency. It is the responsibility of the employing agency or the Civil Service Commission, or both, to weigh the facts developed and to take adjudicative action. Many of these investigations disproved the allegation against the applicant or employee concerned.

During the 1969 fiscal year, a total of 348,711 individual security forms were handled by the FBI under the provisions of Executive Order 10450. As a result of processing these forms, and on the basis of specific requests by Federal agencies and complaints received directly by the FBI, 792 preliminary inquiries and 414 full-field investigations were instituted during the year.

United Nations Loyalty Program

The FBI conducts an investigation when information of a disloyal nature is developed concerning American citizens employed by, or seeking employment with, the United Nations and other international organizations of which the United States is a member. Under this program, 47 full-field loyalty investigations and three preliminary inquiries were instituted during the fiscal year.

Departmental Applicants

At the request of the Department of Justice, the FBI conducts investigations of individuals to be employed in the Department's various divisions and bureaus. These investigations cover, among others, individuals being considered for positions as Federal Judges, United States Magistrates, United States Marshals and their deputies, and attorneys and clerical employees in the Department of Justice. Also investigated are maintenance employees who have access to FBI facilities.

During the fiscal year, 4,148 requests for investigations of this type were received by the FBI from the Department of Justice.

Other Requests

Public Law 298 provides that the Civil Service Commission has primary responsibility for conducting applicant investigations for the United States Government. It specifies, however, that the FBI shall handle those inquiries when the President so directs, when information indicating possible disloyalty is discovered, or when the position involved is certified as one of high sensitivity. During fiscal year 1969, the Civil Service Commission requested 164 of these investigations.

Also during this period, the FBI conducted or initiated the following additional applicant or employee investigations: 2,150 for the Atomic Energy Commission; 1,028 for the White House and Cabinet officers; 195 for the Peace Corps; 62 for certain Congressional committees; 17 for the Agency for International Development; 13 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administra-

tion; and three for the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

The FBI will also conduct at the request of the United States Pardon Attorney a background investigation of a person requesting a Presidential pardon after conviction of a felony in a United States District Court. Such inquiries are made to determine the conduct and character of those who seek through pardon to gain restoration of certain civil rights denied them as a result of their convictions. In further cooperation with the United States Pardon Attorney, investigations are conducted concerning persons who apply for executive clemency; however, as a matter of policy, the FBI handles only those cases involving persons originally convicted of offenses within the jurisdiction of the FBI.

A total of 408 investigations for pardon or executive clemency were completed and the results furnished to the Pardon Attorney during the 1969 fiscal year.

Name Checks

The FBI has been given the important responsibility of coordinating and disseminating information relating to the internal security of the United States. Information of this type coming to the attention of the FBI is promptly made available to proper interested agencies of the Government. Data in FBI files is also disseminated in response to name check requests from these agencies. Of the more than 2,780,000 name checks handled during fiscal year 1969, about two million were from such agencies, some 348,000 stemmed from the Federal Employee Security Program and over 430,000 were in connection with other FBI work.

Civil Investigations

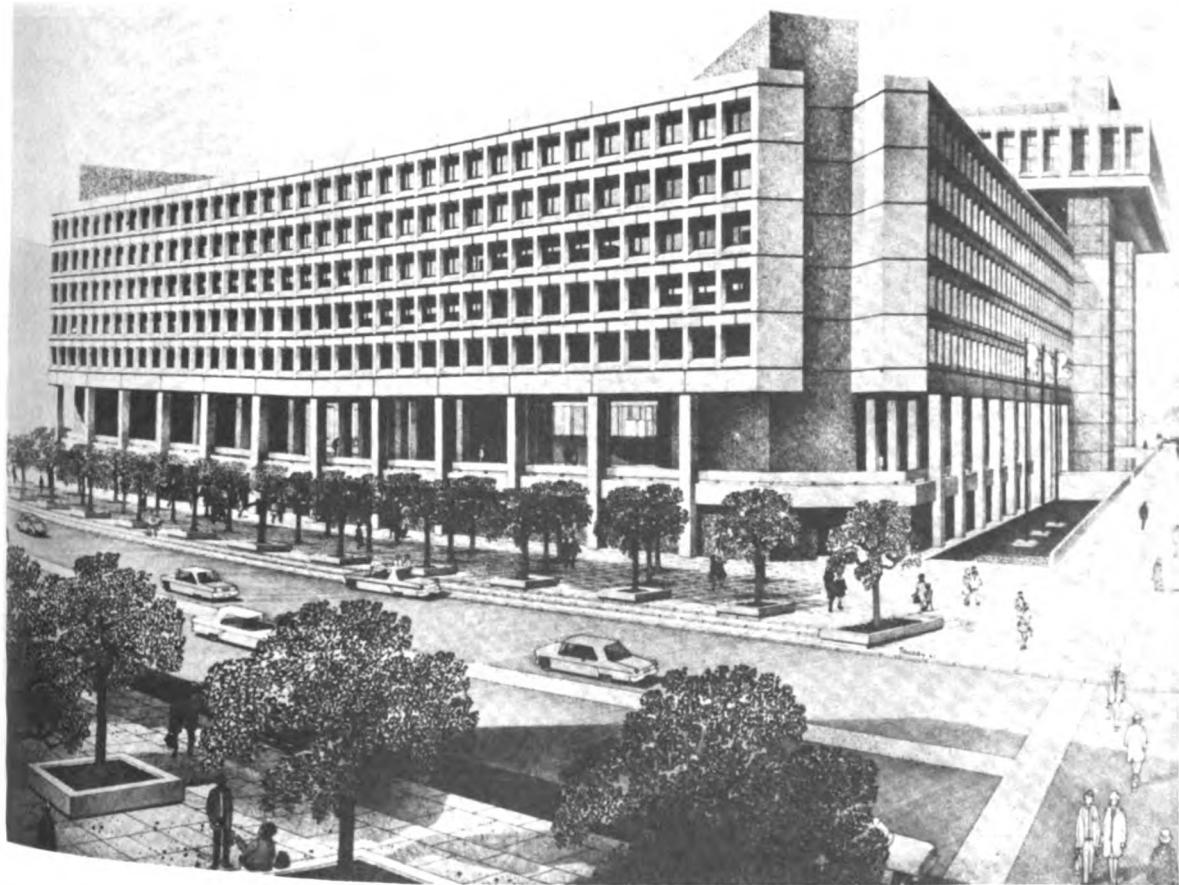
Substantial savings to the Nation's taxpayers are accrued each year from civil investigations conducted by the FBI in matters in which the Government is a party in interest. Those civil cases investigated by the FBI and settled through court trial or other legal action resulted in savings and recoveries exceeding \$206,000,000

during the fiscal year. Many of these investigations involved detailed interviews and complex accounting examinations.

A breakdown of the amounts recorded in some categories of these cases includes: Admiralty Matters, \$22,214,171; Ascertaining Financial Ability, \$2,077,566; Court of Claims, \$15,874,189; Federal Tort Claims Act, \$138,319,228; and Re-negotiation Act, \$3,950,000.

* * *

Design of new FBI Headquarters Building presently under construction in Washington, D. C.





Personnel and Administration

ORGANIZATION

The FBI endeavors to achieve maximum efficiency in its work through imaginative organization and operational procedures. This unstinting commitment to administrative excellence has resulted in a traditionally high level of performance and economy. Fines, savings, and recoveries resulting from FBI investigations have over the years amounted to a sum in excess of that appropriated for this Bureau's operations.

Divisions and Offices

FBI Headquarters, located at Washington, D. C., is administratively divided into 10 Divisions, each headed by an Assistant Director. All FBI activities are closely supervised by these Divisions to insure peak performance and to avoid duplication of effort.

There are 59 FBI Field Offices located in major cities throughout the United States and in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Each is continually operational. In addition to the investigative personnel assigned to these Field Office cities, Special Agents also maintain over 500 Resident Agencies (suboffices) situated throughout the territories covered by the Field Offices.

To facilitate the exchange of information with foreign agencies on matters relating to international crime and subversive activities, 11 liaison

posts in major foreign cities were manned by FBI representatives at the close of the fiscal year. Through the effective liaison maintained by these representatives with the investigative agencies of the countries which they cover, 745 FBI fugitives and 66 fugitives wanted by other agencies were located during fiscal year 1969.

Personnel

At the close of the 1969 fiscal year, the FBI had a total of 16,222 employees - 7,165 Special Agents and 9,057 clerical, stenographic, and technical personnel. Over 60 percent of these Special Agents and nearly 22 percent of the noninvestigative personnel had at this time served more than 10 years with the FBI. The abundance of highly experienced personnel throughout the FBI has long been a major asset to the Bureau in meeting its increasingly complex responsibilities.

In recognition of outstanding service during the fiscal year, 972 Incentive Awards totaling nearly \$164,000 were given to FBI employees for exceptional accomplishments. Special Agents earned 721 of these cash awards, and 251 were won by other employees. In addition, 372 quality within-grade salary increases were given employees for sustained above-average work performance.

The FBI continues to maintain high standards for persons seeking appointment to any position.

LENGTH OF SERVICE OF FBI PERSONNEL

OTHERS	YEARS SERVICE	AGENTS
562	10 THRU 14	479
465	15 THRU 19	1,807
315	20 THRU 24	985
631	25 & OVER	1,045
AS OF JUNE 30, 1969		

Those with the necessary qualifications are carefully interviewed and given intensive background investigations to assess their suitability. Only those applicants meeting these exacting standards are considered for appointment.

New employees are thoroughly familiarized with their responsibilities and duties. The initial training period ranges from a few days for some clerical positions to 14 weeks for Special Agents. Training, however, is a continuing process in the FBI. Refresher courses and a wide range of specialized training programs are given periodically to employees to insure that they are kept abreast of any new developments affecting their work.



Location of FBI's newest Field Office in Alexandria, Virginia.

Inspections

Operations of the FBI undergo unending examination and appraisal through a vigorous internal inspection program. All phases of Bureau activity, both at Headquarters and throughout the field,

are closely checked and critically evaluated. Designed to identify weaknesses and to discover new techniques and procedures, these inspections seek to assure that the FBI properly operates with peak efficiency and the full utilization of its resources.

Headed by an Assistant Director, who reports directly to the Associate Director and the Director of the FBI, the inspection service is staffed by select personnel of wide experience and proven ability. In addition to its primary function, the inspection service affords staff members top-level management and executive training.

During the 1969 fiscal year, the Inspection Staff of the FBI conducted 75 inspections and 107 miscellaneous surveys and inquiries.

Special Services

The extensive implementation of advanced technology, training, and managerial techniques led to greater operational efficiency and substantial saving during the fiscal year. For example, an increasing number of statistical and administrative functions at FBI Headquarters are being performed with modern data-processing equipment. In this respect, a saving of \$425,000 was effected during the fiscal year through the expanded use of multiprogramming — the technique by which several operations are processed simultaneously on a computer. Additional saving of more than \$176,000 resulted from using Bureau employees to repair typewriters and appliances rather than having this work done in commercial establishments.

The skilled craftsmen and artists of the Exhibits Section at FBI Headquarters provided a wide variety of services during the fiscal year, including the production of 620 trial aids, such as models, charts, and photographic enlargements designed to assist FBI personnel in the presentation of testimony in court. This output was more than double the number produced during the previous fiscal period. This Section also made 513 artists' conception drawings for use by investigative personnel in identifying unknown subjects. In addition, 2,827 training aids — a record number — were produced.

Files and Communications

An efficient system of communications and the careful processing and filing of information are essential to the successful operations of the FBI. By the end of the fiscal year, there were over 6,088,000 investigative files maintained at FBI Headquarters. Ready access to the vast reservoir of information contained in these files was provided by approximately 55,000,000 master index cards. Name check requests for searches through these indices exceeded 2,780,000 during the fiscal year. During the same period, 2,612,000 pieces of mail and more than 241,000 expedite telegraph and telephone long-distance messages were handled by the Files and Communications Division at FBI Headquarters.

Tours

Through the years, organized tours of FBI Headquarters have gained enormous popularity with young and old alike, particularly among the many tourists to Washington, D. C. During fiscal year 1969, a total of 572,290 persons were afforded these tours on a daily basis (excluding weekends and holidays) between 9:15 a.m. and 4:15 p.m.

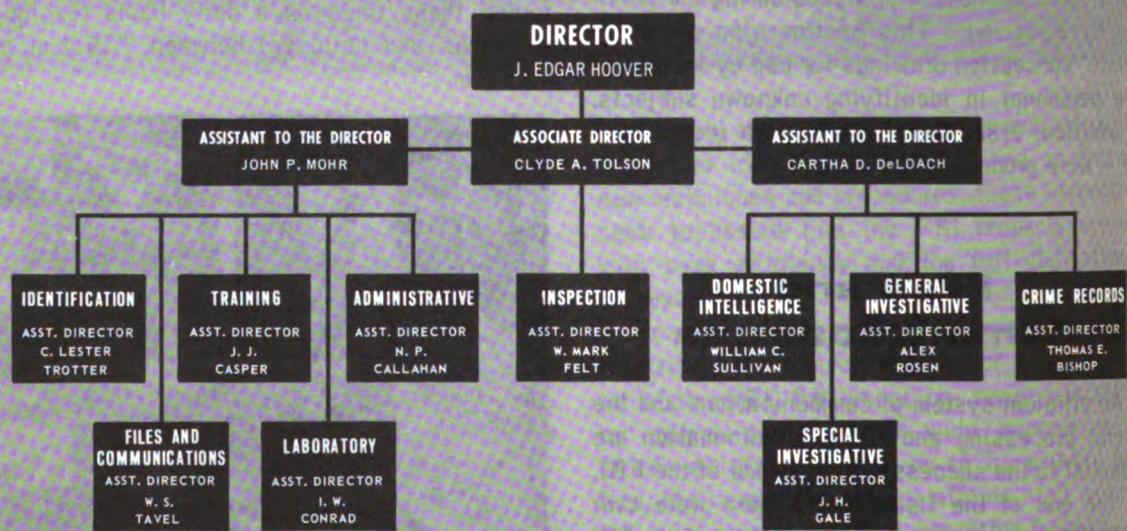


View of Laboratory along FBI Tour Route.

Conducted by a trained staff of FBI guides, these hour-long tours are imaginatively designed to inform the public of the Bureau's history, organization, and investigative responsibilities in the security and criminal fields. Colorful exhibits relating to these matters as well as a direct view of the operations of the FBI Laboratory are included in the tour route.

* * *

ORGANIZATION OF THE FBI HEADQUARTERS DIVISIONS



FIELD OFFICES

ALBANY, N.Y.
ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.
ALEXANDRIA, VA.
ANCHORAGE, ALAS.
ATLANTA, GA.
BALTIMORE, MD.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
BOSTON, MASS.
BUFFALO, N.Y.
BUTTE, MONT.
CHARLOTTE, N.C.
CHICAGO, ILL.
CINCINNATI, OHIO
CLEVELAND, OHIO
COLUMBIA, S.C.
DALLAS, TEXAS
DENVER, COLO.
DETROIT, MICH.
EL PASO, TEXAS
HONOLULU, HAWAII

HOUSTON, TEXAS
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
JACKSON, MISS.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
KNOXVILLE, TENN.
LAS VEGAS, NEV.
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
MEMPHIS, TENN.
MIAMI, FLA.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
MOBILE, ALA.
NEWARK, N.J.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
NEW YORK, N.Y.
NORFOLK, VA.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.
OMAHA, NEB.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
PHOENIX, ARIZ.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PORTLAND, ORE.
RICHMOND, VA.
SACRAMENTO, CALIF.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
SAN DIEGO, CALIF.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO
SAVANNAH, GA.
SEATTLE, WASH.
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
TAMPA, FLA.
WASHINGTON, D.C.
TOTAL 59

